



**15 SEPTEMBER 2002**

**Civil Engineering**

**THE FIRE PROTECTION OPERATIONS AND  
FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM**

**COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY**

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Supersedes AFI 32-2001 AFRC Sup,  
7 August 1998

Pages: 34  
Distribution: F

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The OPR for this supplement is HQ AFRC/CEXF (Mr. Jeffery L. Davis). This supplement implements and extends the guidance of Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-2001, 1 April 1999. The AFI is published word-for-word without editorial review. Air Force Reserve supplementary material is indicated by “(AFRC)” in boldface type. This supplement describes Air Force Reserve procedures to be used in conjunction with the basic instruction. Upon receipt of this integrated supplement, AFRC Reserve Prime BEEF fire fighters and base operating support (BOS) personnel may discard the Air Force (AF) basic. This basic and supplement is intended for full time fire protection organizations and does not apply to Reserve Prime BEEF fire fighters (traditional Reservists) except as specified.

**SUMMARY OF REVISIONS**

This supplement makes minor changes to align with the revised basic instruction, adds requirements for a Fire Department Physician (paragraph **3.3.5.1. (Added)**), prescribes training for such (paragraph **3.3.5.1.1. (Added)**), establishes emergency response procedures (paragraph **3.3.4.**), modifies requirements at locations other than AF, AFRC or ANG bases (**Attachment 8 (Added)**), adds requirements for fire operations and staffing (**Attachment 9 (Added)**) and provides guidance for rescue from confined spaces (**Attachment 10 (Added)**). A bar ( | ) indicates revision from the previous edition.

1.6.1. (Added) **Reserve Fire Chief.** The Reserve Fire Chief (RFC) is the fire protection flight chief assigned to all reserve civil engineer (CE) squadrons. They report directly to the CE squadron commander and are responsible for the efficient and effective management of fire protection unit type codes. Reserve fire chiefs have no responsibility for fire protection at the host location and are always tenant.

3.1.2. Use Air Force Reserve Command Manpower Determinants (AFRCMD) to determine staffing authorizations for Air Force Reserve fire protection organizations. Staffing requirements are in **Attachment 9 (Added)**.

3.1.8. (Added) **Operations at Non-AF Installations.** Fire protection requirements for operations conducted at locations other than major Air Force installations are contained in **Attachment 8 (Added)**.

3.2. Prepare lesson plans for all subjects listed in attachment 2 of basic AFI, and locally required training.

3.2.1. When these facilities are not available, develop training methods and procedures to provide equivalent training (as near as possible). Contract training, which meets training objectives, is permissible.

3.2.3. All members of primary rescue crews must be a certified emergency medical technician (EMT) in the state of assignment. At least two certified EMTs must be on duty at all times. Only trained personnel may operate the Automatic Electronic Defibrillator (AED) assigned to vehicles. Training requirements are as specified in state protocol. When the state has not established minimum training requirements, only EMT personnel specifically training to use the AED will be allowed to operate it. The fire chief determines the total number of EMTs required in the department to support this requirement. The preferred certification system for EMTs is as prescribed by the state where the installation is located. In the absence of such a system, the national EMT certification system is required.

3.3.3. Maintain a primary and secondary rescue team for each operations shift.

3.3.4. Since medical care facilities do not exist at AFRC installations, the role of fire protection personnel in emergency medical care is:

3.3.4.1. (Added) Authority to call for an ambulance will not be centralized. Any person may call an ambulance for themselves or for another person believed to need an ambulance. Procedures may be established to notify a central authority but not in lieu of calling an ambulance directly.

3.3.4.2. (Added) Fire fighters may provide life saving care for victims or injury or sudden illness up to their level of training and available equipment. Life saving care is defined as that treatment required preventing further injury, stopping bleeding, restoring breathing and circulation, stabilizing broken bones, or treating for shock. Fire fighters will not provide routine medical care for minor injuries or ailments and will not dispense medications (including over-the-counter). State EMS protocols apply but may not be used to justify providing services beyond that specified in this paragraph.

3.3.4.3. (Added) Upon dispatch of fire department resources to a medical emergency, the dispatcher automatically calls for an ambulance.

3.3.4.4. (Added) Bill calls for ambulances to the employee, except employees in military status or otherwise entitled to AF-provided medical care.

3.3.5. When a provision of NFPA 1500 cannot be complied with immediately, the fire chief must develop an aggressive written plan for compliance and advocate continually until full compliance is achieved. NFPA 1500 program and ORM program (para 1.7.3) should be required.

3.3.5.1. (Added) **Fire Department Physician.** A fire department physician is required where Air Force fire fighters are assigned. Duties and responsibilities of the fire department physician are contained in *National Fire Protection Association Standard 1500, Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*. HQ AFRC/SG has designated all physicians in a Reserve medical unit as fire department physicians, as defined in NFPA 1500. Certification that a member is medically qualified to perform the duties of their position is made on Standard Form A1500. Where medical services are obtained by contract, the contract must include a requirement for a fire department physician.

3.3.5.1.1. (Added) **Fire department physicians require annual training** . The training will consist of a review of NFPA 1500 and 1582. The fire department physician must ensure that they possess the latest

edition of said standards annually. Contact the Reserve or host fire chief for further information in this regard. At AFRC installations, the base fire chief ensures the designated fire department physician is provided a copy of the latest edition of said standards.

3.3.5.2. (Added) **Protective Clothing.** Provide all items of fire fighter's protective clothing to individual firefighters. NFPA 1500, *Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, prescribes the minimum requirements for protective clothing and equipment. Refer to AFI 36-801/AFRC Sup for workstation uniform requirements.

3.3.5.2.1. (Added) Reserve Prime Beef firefighters (traditional Reservists) shall refer to the Equipment Supply listing (ESL) located on the restricted AFCESA home page.

3.3.5.3. (Added) **Pre-Work Requirements.** Do not assign fire operations personnel to positions requiring emergency response until they have been equipped with a full complement of protective clothing and equipment, certified at the Fire Fighter I level in the Air Force Fire Fighter Certification System, and have been trained in the requirements of NFPA 1500.

3.3.8. The maximum allowable response time to structural and aircraft fire emergencies is as prescribed in DoDI 6055.6, *DoD Fire and Emergencies Services Program*.

3.3.10. Conduct pump tests according to requirements in NFPA 1911, *Service Tests of Pumps on Fire Department Apparatus*.

3.3.10.1. (Added) **Notification Requirements.** Notify HQ AFRC/CEXF prior to turning in fire suppression vehicles for redistribution, or shipping for overhaul. Do not relocate assigned fire protection vehicles off the installation of assignment without the approval of the Command Fire Chief, except emergency responses in support of local response plans or mutual aid agreements. Paragraph A9.5.2 covers notification requirements when firefighting capability is reduced.

3.3.11. Install fire hydrants so water can be provided on-scene to sustain firefighting operations. Locate hydrants so that a hydrant is available within 500 feet of any aircraft parking location on all Air Force Reserve-owned aircraft parking aprons. Exception: When continuous spans of concrete pavement preclude installations of hydrants, a maximum distance of 1000 feet is permitted.

3.3.12. **Radio Transceivers.** Transceiver on the crash network is limited to fire stations, fire vehicles, air traffic control tower, mobile command post, base civil engineer, EOD and ambulance. The wing commander may authorize receive-only capability to other essential personnel.

3.3.14. (Added) **Hazardous Materials Training .** All non-supervisory operations personnel (except alarm room operators) are certified as HAZMAT Technicians in the DoD Fire and Emergency Services Certification System. All supervisory personnel and lead fire fighters/crew chiefs are certified as HAZMAT Incident Commanders. The Air Force HAZMAT Train-the-Trainer Program will be used for all HAZMAT training. Refresher training is required annually and all trained HAZMAT responders must demonstrate competency in the HAZMAT responsibilities. The fire chief must establish the requirements necessary to demonstrate competency. Refer to, DoD 6055.6-M, *Fire Fighter Certification Program*, for certification requirements.

3.3.15. (Added) **Initial Fire Attack.** The procedures contained in NFPA 1410, *Training for Initial Fire Attack*, forms the basis for all training and operating procedures involving initial attack on interior fires in both aircraft and structures.

3.4. NFPA 1, *Fire Prevention Code*, is adopted, except as noted in this paragraph. Use the *Code* as the basis to determine facility fire safety. HQ AFRC/CEXF is the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) for all matters involving the *Code*. The base fire chief is responsible to administer the *Code* and acts for and on behalf of the AHJ. Installation commanders are responsible for enforcement of its provisions. Section 1-7, *Board of Appeals*, is not adopted. Rather, appeals are processed using the normal military chain of command. Sections 1-15, *Permits and Approvals*, and 1-16, *Certificates of Fitness* are not adopted. Provisions in the *Code* relating to the criteria for new construction are superseded by criteria established in Air Force construction criteria (MIL HDBK 1008-latest edition, Engineering Technical Letters, AFOSH Standards, etc.).

3.6.1. (Added) The base civil engineer establishes procedures to ensure system deficiencies are promptly reported to the fire alarm communications center. Water distribution flow tests are conducted by the base fire protection organization or contractors at Air Force Reserve installations and are responsible for corrective actions.

3.7. The fire chief or designated representative reviews all projects, plans, and specifications, including AF Form 332, **Base Civil Engineer Work Request**, DD Form 1391, **FY \_\_ Military Construction Project Data** and project documents for adequacy of fire protection features. Review comments are recorded on AFRC Form 59, **Design/Construction Review Comments**, and 59A, **Design/Construction Review Comments (Continuation)**, or automated method. A copy is maintained on file until the project is completed. A fire protection representative reviews construction projects at all stages of design, including attendance at pre-design meetings.

4. AFRC Form 59, **Design/Construction Review Comments**; AFRC Form 59A, **Design/Construction Review Comments (Continuation)**; AFRC Form 64, **Telephonic Fire Incident Report**.

A2.2. **Fire Department Operational Objectives and Standards.** The mission of AFRC fire departments is to save lives, property and protect the environment. Standards are necessary to focus fire protection personnel on mission readiness, and to measure success. Objectives and standards for key processes are as follows:

A2.2.1.1. (Added) **Objective.** Each member performs as a team member to use quick attack procedures to attack and extinguish the fire as soon as possible; and locate, remove, and treat victims as quickly as possible.

A2.2.1.2. (Added) **Standards :**

A2.2.1.2.1. (Added) Don proper protective clothing and equipment and depart the fire station within one minute after being notified.

A2.2.1.2.2. (Added) Lay a supply line if hydrant is within 500 feet of the fire. For interior fires, deploy and stretch preconnected attack line and discharge water at the exterior point of entry within 30 seconds after the pumper stops at the fire scene.

**NOTE: (Added)** Normally 30 seconds is reasonable time to accomplish this task when the simulated fire is located on the ground floor and no other complications exist. However, the principle concern is for an effective team effort to achieve the objective without unnecessary delay. Failure to accomplish the task within the allowed time does not automatically constitute failure.

A2.2.1.2.3. (Added) Assemble the rapid intervention team, located outside the hazard area.

A2.2.1.2.4. (Added) Advance the hose to the fire as rapidly as possible.

A2.2.1.2.5. (Added) Deploy and stretch a second preconnected attack line immediately after the first line is deployed. Advance the hose to the fire to backup the first line within 1 minute from the time the first line is at the fire.

A2.2.1.2.6. (Added) Use the techniques taught in course X3AZR3E751-003, *Fire Rescue* course to locate victims. Remove victims to the emergency care area as soon as possible.

A2.2.1.2.7. (Added) Survey victims and provide life sustaining care using procedures contained in IFSTA publication, *Fire Service First Responder*.

A2.2.3. **NOTE: (Added)** Structural fire training evolutions include incident command, sizeup, approach & positioning, advancement of hose lines (two hose lines with two people per line) to interior fires, search, rescue, and emergency care, raise ladders and operate equipment.

A2.2.3.1. (Added) **Structural Fire Fighting Training Evolutions :**

A2.2.7.1. (Added) **Objective.** Each member performs a before use inspection of a SCBA, dons SCBA proficiently, performs an air cylinder change, and refills a depleted air cylinder.

A2.2.7.2. (Added) **Standards:**

A2.2.7.2.1. (Added) Perform a before use inspection of SCBA using the technical order or manufacturer's instructions within 5 minutes with 100 percent accuracy.

A2.2.7.2.2. (Added) Don the SCBA using the technical order or manufacturer's instructions while wearing protective clothing trousers and coat, and place the SCBA in operation within 30 seconds. The time starts with the SCBA lying on the floor in front of the member. The student may position the SCBA as desired prior to the test. Donning gloves and helmet is excluded from this test.

A2.2.7.2.3. (Added) Replace an air cylinder of an in-use SCBA while the user holds his/her breath. Entire cylinder change must be accomplished within 2 minutes.

A2.2.7.2.4. (Added) Refill a depleted cylinder using technical order or manufacturer's instructions with 100 percent accuracy. There is no time limit.

A2.2.12.2. **NOTE: (Added)** Hands-on egress training include incident command, sizeup, approach & positioning, aircraft systems and cockpit safety, advancement of hose lines (two hose lines with two people per line) to interior fires, search, rescue, and emergency care.

A2.2.12.2.1. (Added) **Objective.** Each member must know how to approach entry controls with aircraft engines running; normal, manual, and emergency entry procedures; emergency engine shutdown; how to make the ejection system safe; aircrew removal procedures, and danger areas of the aircraft.

A2.2.12.2.2. (Added) **Standard.** Each member must pass a written test with 80 percent accuracy.

A2.2.15. **Aircraft Live Fire Training - Exterior (Pool fires involving fuselage, right or left wing)** (paragraph [A2.2.15.](#) and A2.2.15.2:

A2.2.15.2.1. (Added) **Objective.** Each member performs as a team member to knock down large exterior fire during approach and with vehicle turrets, then completes extinguishment with hose lines.

A2.2.15.2.2. (Added) **Standards:**

A2.2.15.2.3. (Added) Use the manufacturer's recommended agent application procedures.

A2.2.15.2.4. (Added) Approach quickly from upwind direction.

A2.2.15.2.5. (Added) Apply mass application using water (water simulates AFFF during training fires) from vehicle turrets. Discharge begins when the vehicle is in range of the fire. Discharge little or no agent outside the fire area.

A2.2.15.2.6. (Added) Shut off the turrets as soon as the vehicle stops at the edge of the fire (even if mass fire remains). Pause two-five seconds before reapplying agent from turrets to allow time for fire to diminish. If additional turret application is needed, discharge in ten second increments.

A2.2.15.2.7. (Added) Assemble the rapid intervention team, located outside the hazard area.

A2.2.15.2.8. (Added) Deploy hose lines within 45 seconds after the vehicle stops at the fire area.

A2.2.15.2.9. (Added) Use hose lines to extinguish small fires, which are not impinging on the fuselage -- not vehicle turrets.

A2.2.15.2.10. (Added) Complete extinguishments and begin rescue activities.

A2.2.15.3. **Aircraft Live Fire Training - Interior (Flight Deck, Cargo, or Passenger Compartments)** (paragraph [A2.2.15.](#) and [A2.2.15.3.](#)):

A2.2.15.3.1. (Added) Objective. Each member performs as a team member to control and extinguish any exterior fire, advance attack lines to interior fire areas, perform aircraft entry and cockpit procedures according to T.O. 00-105E-9, and locate and remove victims from the aircraft as quickly as possible.

A2.2.15.3.2. (Added) **Standards:**

A2.2.15.3.2.1. (Added) Don proper protective clothing and equipment, and depart the station within one minute after notification.

A2.2.15.3.2.2. (Added) Approach aircraft from an upwind direction. Position vehicles in a position to fight fire, engage fire pump and discharge water when in range of exterior fire.

A2.2.15.3.2.3. (Added) Be ready to fight fire upon arrival. Don protective clothing and equipment in the station or in route to the exercise except the headgear and gloves. Deploy all hose lines from all crash vehicles within 45 seconds after the vehicle stops at the scene.

A2.2.15.3.2.4. (Added) Assemble the rapid intervention team, located outside the hazard area.

A2.2.15.3.2.5. (Added) Begin aircraft entry as soon as fire is controlled to the point that the senior fire officer determines that interior operations can be performed with an acceptable degree of safety, and after the rapid intervention team has been assembled. A hose line is available at the point of entry when entry is made.

A2.2.15.3.2.6. (Added) Advance hose line to the interior fire without delay. Advance a second (backup) hose line to the same fire within one minute after the first.

A2.2.15.3.2.7. (Added) Perform all necessary cockpit procedures within 30 seconds after aircraft entry. Cockpit procedures include all actions necessary to shut down the engines, safety the ejection system, kill auxiliary power equipment, safety weapons systems, and secure the oxygen system. Actions are performed according to T.O. 00-105E-9.

A2.2.15.3.2.8. (Added) Use the techniques taught in course 3AZR3E751-003, *Fire Rescue* course to locate victims. Remove victims to the emergency care area as soon as possible.

A2.2.15.3.2.9. (Added) Survey victims and provide life sustaining care using procedures contained in IFSTA publication, *Fire Service First Responder*.

A2.2.15.3.2.10. (Added) Training for emergency operations must include procedures to ensure fire fighter safety, such as two-in/two-out procedures, accountability, etc.

**NOTE: (Added)** The standards contain reasonable time to accomplish tasks under normal conditions. However, local variations are permitted for unusual circumstances. The principle concern is for an effective team effort to achieve the objective without unnecessary delay. Failure to accomplish the task within the allowed time does not automatically constitute failure.

A2.3. (Added) **Local Objectives and Standards.** The above objectives and standards address critical elements necessary for firefighter safety and operational readiness. Each fire chief develops local objectives and standards to address all recurring training subjects. The objective describes what must be done. The standard describes how well it must be done.

A2.4. (Added) **Telephonic Fire Incident Reporting.** Make telephonic notification to HQ AFRC/CEXF, DSN 497-1107/04/05/06, FAX DSN 497-0188, within 4 hours of all incidents in which the Air Force fire department participates in firefighting, Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) incident, or rescue activities, on or off base. Complete AFRC Form 64, **Telephonic Fire Incident Report**, and relay the information by fax. After normal duty hours (0700-1700 hours Eastern Standard Time) report incidents to the AFRC Command Center personnel, **DSN 497-0680** who passes the information to the on-call staff officer.

**Attachment 8 (Added)****FIRE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATIONS  
AT LOCATIONS OTHER THAN AIR FORCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE,  
OR AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASES**

**A8.1. (Added) General.** Fire protection of Air Force Reserve assets must be available at all times at all locations. It is not always necessary to have a full-time fire department or trained fire fighters on site but when major assets (aircraft and life) are involved, an on-site capability is required. Assets located on military installations are protected by a base fire department or via joint use agreement. When these assets are temporarily relocated to another location to support exercises, inspections, contingencies, or training, fire protection needs must be addressed during the early planning stages.

**A8.2. (Added) Safe Environment.** A safe environment must always be provided for AFRC resources. A safe environment is one in which the resources are not exposed to unnecessary risk and where emergency response capability exists to intercede where necessary. There are two levels of protection:

**A8.2.1. (Added) First Level.** The first level of protection is the user. These individuals are responsible to operate in the prescribed safe manner, and to initiate corrective action when something goes wrong. For example, the user employs portable fire extinguishers when a fire occurs. This level of protection is always required whenever people are present.

**A8.2.2. (Added) A Second Level.** The second level of protection is a fire department. Trained and equipped personnel provide protection beyond that which users can provide. This level of protection is required when the volume of assets or activities, or the potential fire is estimated to be beyond the capability of the user.

**A8.3. (Added) Fire Protection for Structures and Personnel.** A structural pumper is required when more than 50 people sleep, when crash vehicles are not available but bulk POL products are present, or when determined by the commander. Eight firefighters (3E731 and above) are required with at least one 3E771 on duty at all times. Increase by 50 percent when exercise is more than seven days in duration. The senior firefighter must maintain the capability to respond, on a 24-hour basis, anywhere in the protected area, within five minutes. Vehicle is staffed with a crew of four firefighters that satisfy the requirements in paragraph **3.3.5.3. (Added)**

**A8.4. (Added) Fire Protection for Aircraft.** **Table A8.1. (Added)** addresses operations with aircraft involved. These assets must be available on a 24-hour basis. The senior firefighter must maintain the capability to respond to any aircraft location within three minutes for unannounced emergencies and one minute for preannounced emergencies. All required vehicles must be staffed with three firefighters that satisfy the requirements in paragraph **3.3.5.3. (Added)**



**Table A8.1. (Added) Fire Protection Requirements for Aircraft.**

TYPE AIRCRAFT	MAX NUMBER ON THE GROUND (note 1)	NUMBER & TYPE FIRE VEH REQD (note 2)	NUMBER OF FIRE FIGHTERS REQD (note 3)
C-5, B-52, KC-10 or similar aircraft	1	2 P-19	6/12
	2	3 P-19	9/18
	3+	4 P-19	12/24
C-141, KC-135, C-17, or similar aircraft	1-2	1 P-19	3/6
	3-5	2 P-19	6/12
	6+	3 P-19	9/18
C-130 or similar aircraft	1-8	1 P-19	3/6
	8-15	2 P-19	6/12
	15+	3 P-19	9/18
All Fighter Aircraft	1-3	0	0
	4-8	1	3/6
	9+	2	6/12

NOTE 1: The number on the ground includes all aircraft parked and moving. Includes aircraft performing touch and go and transient aircraft with more than 3 hours on the ground.

NOTE 2: Other crash vehicles with a 1000-gallon capacity of AFFF solution may be substituted for the P-19. A P-23 vehicle may be substituted for two P-19s.

NOTE 3: Number such as 6/12 means a minimum of 6 firefighters are required. When deployment lasts for 24 hours or longer, 12 firefighters are required. Firefighters provide 24-hour coverage at all times aircraft is on the ground, regardless of flying or maintenance activities. Firefighters are AFSC 3E731 and above, and satisfy the requirements in paragraph 3.2.5.3. At least one 3E771 must be on duty at all times.

**A8.5. (Added) Continuing Operation.** When exercises or operations are conducted at the same location indefinitely, permanent arrangements should be made to address fire protection requirements. HQ AFRC/CEXF assesses operations, determines requirements, and assists in the coordination of fire protection resources, upon request. This analysis must be performed prior to any formal support agreement with non-military organizations.

**A8.6. (Added) Importance of Advance Planning.** Fire protection vehicles and equipment to support exercises are extremely limited. Fire protection assets located at AFRC bases are provided to protect aircraft and other resources at that location. Fire protection assets may not be relocated to support exercises without specific authorization from the Command Fire Chief (HQ AFRC/CEXF). When a requirement is identified for such vehicles and equipment, contact HQ AFRC/CEXF (DSN 497-1107/04/05/06) as soon as possible. Early notification increases the chances that the need can be supported. The organization sponsoring the exercise is expected to arrange transportation of firefighting vehicles.

**Attachment 9 (Added)****FIRE PROTECTION OPERATIONS**

**A9.1. (Added) Initial Response.** After notification (receipt of call) that a fire emergency exists, all first response vehicles respond within one minute, at all times and during all weather conditions. Vehicles and crews always remain within an area from which they can meet time/distance requirements of DoD Instruction 6055.6. First response vehicles are those vehicles so designated in the department's emergency response or pre-incident plans.

**A9.2. (Added) Availability of Fire Resources.** Fire vehicle resources must be available continuously to respond to, contain, and control emergency situations. The two predominant resources that influence successful firefighting and rescue are the availability vehicles and the associated staffing to operate the vehicles. The goal of the fire department is to control the situation (extinguish fire, contain the HAZMAT, etc.) and perform rescue (locate, remove, treat) regardless of the emergency situation.

**A9.2.1. (Added) Fire Protection Resources.** Each AFRC installation is authorized sufficient vehicles and staffing to accomplish the goals of the department. These minimum resources are provided to successfully attach and extinguish a fire involving the mission aircraft and rescue the crew. The number of structural pumpers is determined by the fire flow required to extinguish a fire involving the installation's largest fire risk. Additionally, the structural pumper is used to resupply ARFF vehicles during aircraft fire fighting and rescue operations. Staffing resources are based on providing a sufficient number of vehicle operators, and other critical support functions, such as communications, safety and command and control. Staffing authorizations are based on the minimum required and must be filled promptly when vacated with qualified personnel. Fire protection positions must not be held vacant for any purpose. These resources must be available continually.

**A9.2.2. (Added) Local Offsets.** In some cases requirements for in-house fire protection are offset by agreements with local, non-DoD fire departments. This is a calculated risk based on the probability that local fire departments can provide the required fire protection. Offsets are used to partially or totally offset the fire protection requirements. Offsets are executed via appropriate agreements with the other fire organization who must agree to provide the needed support. It should be noted that contracts cannot be entered into that procure fire protection. See DODI 6055.6 for further details.

**A9.3. (Added) Fire Protection Capability.** The fire protection capability of a fire department is directly dependent on the number of fully staffed vehicles available to respond to a fire incident, and the staffing available to operate the vehicles and perform the associated tasks. Mandated response times and distances necessitate a large force of fire resources be available at all times. Response times and distances are in accordance with DoDI 65055.6.

**A9.4. (Added) Resource Requirements.** The fire resources required for successful fire operations is difficult to understand since the expected fire on which the resources are based is seldom encountered. However, requirements are fact based and scientifically calculated to provide the required level of protection for Air Force assets. Air Force requirements cannot be compared to other agencies, such as the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), which have different concepts of operations. For example, FAA fire departments protect exits so occupants can escape unaided, or with the aid of the flight attendants. On the other hand, Air Force fire departments not only protect exits, they aggressively attack the fire with full intent to extinguish it, perform interior fire attack with hose lines, and perform search and rescue. The intent of the Air Force fire department is to save the aircraft and crew.

A9.4.1. (Added) **Continuously Available Resources.** **Table A9.1. (Added)** contains information to determine the level of fire protection available. The levels are as follows:

A9.4.1.1. (Added) **Normal.** The normal level of capability is indicated by "N" in column 2 of **Table A9.1. (Added)** and the agent quantity in column 12. These are the resources authorized for the installation and expected to be available under normal circumstances. At this level, the required resources are available to deliver the quantity of agent required to extinguish aircraft fires and perform rescue.

A9.4.1.2. (Added) **Minimum.** The minimum level of capability is indicated by "M" in column 2 of **Table A9.1. (Added)** and the agent quantity in column 12. The minimum level includes the amount of agent required to perform fire fighting and rescue, but less optimum staffing to deliver it effectively. The department will have difficulty extinguishing large fires and interior fire operations will pose greater risk to firefighters.

A9.4.1.3. (Added) **Critical.** The critical level is reached when the number of personnel available to respond falls below the normal number reflected in **Table A9.1. (Added)** or the amount of agent stated in column 12 of **Table A9.1. (Added)** is not available. The result is the inability to deliver the agent required to extinguish an aircraft fire. At this level, the fire crews may be able to hold the fire in check until the crew escapes; however, interior fire attack and rescue is not expected due to the extreme risk to firefighters.

A9.4.1.4. (Added) **Work Stoppage.** The work stoppage level is reached when **both** the amount of agent stated in column 13 of **Table A9.1. (Added)** is not available due to lack of people or vehicles out of service. The result is the inability to deliver the agent required to hold the fire in check until the crew escapes in large fire situations.

A9.4.2. (Added) **Notification Requirements.** The base fire chief notifies the base fire marshal when the level of capability is below normal. The base fire marshal notifies the installation commander when fire protection capability is below the minimum, at the critical level, and again at the work stoppage level. The base fire chief notifies HQ AFRC/CEXF when the fire protection capability is below the minimum for more than eight consecutive hours, and within one hour of reaching the critical level and work stoppage levels.

A9.4.3. (Added) **Recommended Actions When Fire Protection Capability is Reduced.** When the level of fire protection is *reduced below the minimum* specified in **Table A9.1. (Added)**, firefighting and rescue operations for fires involving large aircraft may not be successful. The installation commander orders the reduction of non-essential, high-fire-risk operations and requires more vigilance during operations that are mission essential. High-fire-risk operations are all work involving flammable or combustible liquids, aircraft movements (taxiing, landing, and takeoff), aircraft maintenance involving fuel or fuel systems and engine starts, and all aircraft maintenance inside facilities. At the *critical level*, the installation commander orders the cessation of all such activities. At the *work stoppage level*, the installation commander stands down all aircraft activities, and aircraft maintenance activities.

**Table A9.1. (Added) Fire Department Staffing and Agent Delivery Requirements.**

<b>FIRE DEPARTMENT STAFFING FOR CONTINUOUS OPERATIONS</b>											<b>AGENT DELIVERY</b>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(A15)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>Installation (vehicle set)</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>1st Crash</b>	<b>2nd Crash</b>	<b>3rd Crash</b>	<b>4th Crash</b>	<b>Pumper</b>	<b>Rescue</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Alarm Room</b>	<b>Total On Duty</b>	<b>Agent Required</b>	<b>Critical Agent</b>
Dobbins ARB GA (3)	N	3	3	2		4	3	1	1	17	7,000	
	M	3	3	1		2 X	3	1	1	14		4000
Grissom ARB IN (3)	N	3	3	2		4	3	1	1	17	7000	
	M	3	3	1		2 X	3	1	1	14		4000
Westover ARB MA (5)	N	3	3	3	3	4	3	1	1	21	12000	
	M	3	3	2	2	2 X	3	1	1	17		10000
Gen Mitchell IAP-ARS WI (2)	N	3	3	*		*	3	1	1	11	6000	
	M	3	1	*		*	3	1	1	9		4000
March ARB CA (4)	N	3	3	3	1	4	3	1	1	19	10000	
	M	3	3	2	1	2 X	3	1	1	16		7000
Homestead ARS FL (1)	N	2	2	1		4	3	1	1	14	3000	
	M	2	2	0		2 X	3	1	1	11		2000
Youngstown-Warren MPT-ARS OH (2)	N	3	2	1		4	3	1	1	15	5000	
	M	3	2	1		2 X	3	1	1	13		4000

FIRE DEPARTMENT STAFFING FOR CONTINUOUS OPERATIONS											AGENT DELIVERY	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(A15)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Installation (vehicle set)	Status	1st Crash	2nd Crash	3rd Crash	4th Crash	Pumper	Rescue	Command	Room	Alarm On Duty	Agent Required	Agent Critical
Niagara Falls IAP-ARS NY (3)	N	3	3	2		4	3	1	1	17	7000	
	M	3	3	1		2 X	3	1	1	14		4000
<p><b>NOTE 1:</b> * - Offset by locally available resources.</p> <p><b>NOTE 2:</b> 2X in the Pumper column indicates that two operators are assigned to the vehicle to provide resupply of ARFF during aircraft firefighting and rescue operations. The vehicle is cross-staffed from ARFF vehicles to provide structural response.</p>												

**A9.5. (Added) Cross-Staffing Concept.** The concept of operations in AFRC fire department follows that of the Air Force. Authorized fire protection resources (vehicles and people) are based on providing a capability to control a single emergency. Resources are not available to control simultaneous emergency operations. All resources are directed toward efforts to manage the emergency situation, regardless of the type of situation. For example, in a structure fire, all fire protection resources (vehicles, equipment, and personnel) are available to the incident commander (senior fire official) to manage the situation. If the operations tempo permits, simultaneous response to more than one situation will be possible; however, in a major emergency operation all resources may be used to contain or control it and may not be available for response to other emergency situations. This is one of the reasons mutual aid agreements with local fire departments are strongly encouraged.

**A9.6. (Added) Corrective Actions to Improve Reduced Fire Protection Capability.** Positive and prompt action is required when fire protection is reduced below the normal level. As the level of capability decreases, the risk to the base resources increases. Consequently, the lower the level of capability, the greater urgency to fix the problem.

**A9.6.1. (Added) Personnel.** When less than minimum manning is available, the fire chief performs the following action:

**A9.6.1.1. (Added) Temporary Reassignments.** Assigns GS-081 personnel in other functional areas to the operations function to provide required staffing only when said personnel satisfy the physical fitness requirements and training requirements mandated by NFPA 1500. Such personnel are assigned to a position on a vehicle and are available for response according to paragraph A9. These personnel must satisfy the minimum requirements stated in paragraph 3.2.5.3.

**A9.6.1.2. (Added) Overtime.** Coordinates the use of overtime to obtain the minimum manning.

**A9.7. (Added) Vehicles.** The vehicle maintenance section maintains fire vehicles in operational condition and assigns a "Red" priority to their repair. However, major mechanical problems, accidents, etc., may reduce vehicles to the critical or work stoppage level. When this is the case, fire chiefs seek support from locally available resources, such as mutual aid companies. When local arrangements are not available, HQ AFRC/CEXF and HQ AFRC/LGTN coordinate actions necessary to improve the level of fire protection capability, up to and including transferring other command vehicle assets.

**A9.8. (Added) Commander's Quick Reference.** The following guide is provide for quick reference for commanders and others that need to know the status of fire protection:

**Table A9.2. (Added) Commander's Quick Reference.**

VEHICLES AVAILABLE			94 454 914	439	440	910	452	482
P-15	P-23	P-19	100-80% = Normal; 79-60% = Minimum; 59-50 = Critical; <50% = Work Stoppage					
1	2	1	100%	100%	--	--	100%	--
1	2	0	100%	92%	--	--	100%	--
1	1	1	100%	77%	--	--	100%	--
1	1	0	100%	69%	--	--	90%	--
1	0	1	100%	54%	--	--	70%	--
1	0	0	86%	46%	--	--	60%	--
0	3	1	100%	--	--	--	--	--
0	3	0	100%	--	--	--	--	--
0	2	1	100%	59%	100%	--	--	--
0	2	0	86%	46%	100%	--	60%	--
0	1	2	--	--	--	100%	--	100%
0	1	1	57%	38%	80%	80%	40%	100%
0	1	0	43%	23%	60%	60%	30%	100%
0	0	1	14%	8%	20%	20%	10%	33%
0	0	2	--	--	--	--	--	66%

**NOTE:** Percent capable assumes proper staffing; see **Table A9.1. (Added)** for staffing requirements.

**Attachment 10 (Added)****FIRE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS IN CONFINED SPACES**

**A10.1. (Added) General.** In the AFRC, the organization performing work in confined spaces, including fire departments, must perform such work according to 29 CFR 1910.146, as implemented by AFOSH 91-25.

**A10.2. (Added) Rescue Objective.** The objective of the fire department or organizational rescue team is to retrieve the victim, remove to a safe atmosphere, and begin treatment within four (4) minutes of becoming incapacitated. Rescue teams (fire department or organizational) that cannot demonstrate accomplishment of this objective are not considered effective rescue teams and further training and (or) more effective procedures are indicated.

**A10.2.1. (Added) Organization Rescue Teams (ORT).** ORTs are required by AFOSH 91-25. Since the fire rescue team cannot be available on-scene continuously due to other responsibilities, the ORT will be primarily responsible to locate and retrieve incapacitated victims from confined spaces. Fire rescue teams must not enter confined spaces until the incident commander (senior fire official) determines it is safe to do so. When an incapacitated victim is present, precautions include an analysis to determine the cause of the problem. It is never acceptable for the fire department to enter any area for rescue without reasonable expectation that the fire rescuer will not become a victim. It is reasonable to expect that this analysis will take time to accomplish; therefore, the ORT, already on-scene and aware of the situation, is in the best position to perform successful rescue.

**A10.2.2. (Added) Fire Rescue Team (FRT).** The role of the FRT in confined space rescue is substantially different than in other rescue operations. The role of the FRT is to assist with difficult rescue that cannot be performed quickly by the ORT, and perform emergency care for the victim, once retrieved. The FRT must not enter confined spaces, even to perform rescue, until procedures are in place (equipment, PPE, etc.) to provide reasonable expectation that the fire rescuer will not become a victim for the same reason as that of the victim.

**A10.3. (Added) Procedures.** Upon indication that assistance is required, the ORT immediately enters the confined space and begins retrieval. The ORT should not attempt emergency care in a suspected hazardous atmosphere but should concentrate on removal of the victim. Should the victim be entangled or otherwise difficult to retrieve, the ORT attaches a lifeline to the victim. The lifeline is extended to the exterior where the attendant and others can assist in pulling the lifeline. The ORT remains on the interior and guides the victim while persons on the exterior pull the lifeline. Upon arrival of the FRT, they assist exterior personnel to pull the victim out. Should the victim be on the exterior upon arrival of the FRT, they begin emergency care procedures and removal to a location accessible to the ambulance. The FRT should not enter the confined space for rescue since this would require extensive time to analyze the situation to determine proper procedures and PPE to protect the rescuer.

**Attachment 11 (Added)****DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE RESERVE FIRE CHIEF (RFC)**

**A11.1. (Added)** Train and equip Air Force Reserve Prime BEEF fire protection UTCs to deploy and function in a fire protection organization.

**A11.2. (Added)** Ensure Prime BEEF fire fighter UTCs are capable of providing fire fighting and rescue services upon mobilization.

**A11.3. (Added)** Coordinate the use of host facilities, supplies, and equipment needed to accomplish training with host fire protection representatives.

**A11.4. (Added)** Coordinate the work schedule with the unit commander to obtain uninterrupted training periods. Coordinate ancillary and contingency training requirements to make sure 3E7X1 personnel obtain the required training. Prepare an annual training plan that includes ancillary, contingency, and certification training.

**A11.5. (Added)** Provide a schedule of training to the host fire chief that outlines any training assistance required (vehicles, equipment, etc.) at least one UTA before the required training date.

**A11.6. (Added)** Provide the host fire chief the qualifications of reserve fire fighters that will perform duties in an active duty fire department, regardless of status (annual tour, UTA, manday).

**A11.7. (Added)** Ensure reserve fire fighters use reasonable care when operating equipment or using facilities entrusted to them.

**A11.8. (Added)** Prepare an annual budget to obtain funds for needed equipment and supplies.

**A11.9. (Added)** Submit requests for technical training by using the Training Forecast tool provided by HQ AFRC/DPT, so the number of trained personnel is available as indicated in [Table A12.2. \(Added\)](#)

**A11.10. (Added)** Coordinate with recruiters and unit training representatives to evaluate new fire fighters. When previous experience or training warrants consideration for award of skill level 3E731 without technical training, initiate a request to waive technical school requirements. Primary candidates for waiver are personnel who are now employed or were previously employed as full-time, fully qualified fire fighters.

**A11.11. (Added)** Perform duties commensurate with the rank held, including the duties of fire chief, when the unit has responsibility for fire protection during contingency operations.

**A11.12. (Added)** Inform HQ AFRC/CEXF 30 days prior to a deployment when a team is less than 90 percent staffed. Do not use 3E711 personnel to fill staffing requirements.

**A11.13. (Added)** AFSC 3E7XX personnel draw initial issue from the Individual Equipment Unit (IE) of base supply. Replace unserviceable items by normal turn-in and replacement procedures on an individual basis.

**A11.14. (Added) Appoint:**

A11.14.1. (Added) SSgt or below to positions of cargo/weapons couriers.

A11.14.2. (Added) A training facilitator as the fire department safety officer according to NFPA 1500.

A11.14.3. (Added) Trainers and certifiers to satisfy upgrade training requirements.



A11.14.4. (Added) Instructors for the DOD Fire and Emergency Services Certification System ([Attachment 12 \(Added\)](#)).

A11.14.5. (Added) HAZMAT trainers and obtain Train-The-Trainer quotas for them [Attachment 12 \(Added\)](#).

**A11.15. (Added)** Make sure UTC's maintain the capability to perform fire fighting and rescue from aircraft and structures. UTC's must be able to demonstrate this capability at all times by satisfying the objectives of exercises.

**A11.16. (Added)** Manage the scheduling and coordination of contingency, ancillary, and professional training.

**A11.17. (Added)** Make sure all 3E7XX personnel are properly certified in the DoD Fire and Emergency Services Certification System. See [Attachment 12 \(Added\)](#) for specific requirements.

**Attachment 12 (Added)****PROFESSIONAL FIRE PROTECTION TRAINING**

**A12.1. (Added)** Professional fire protection training includes all the various types of training related to the fire protection functional area. It includes OJT upgrade training (UGT), training to achieve certification in the DoD Fire and Emergency Services Certification System (FFCS) proficiency training required to keep fire fighters proficient in critical knowledge and skills, driver training required to obtain vehicle operator qualifications, fire department occupational safety and health (FDOSH) training required to satisfy federal and Air Force regulatory requirements, and formal technical training.

**A12.2. (Added)** DoD Fire and Emergency Services Certification System. The DoD FFCS is integrated with the OJT upgrade training (UGT) system. Fire fighters participate in both systems simultaneously. Each fire fighter enters the DoD FFCS during attendance at the Air Force Fire Academy where fire fighters receive certification in the DoD FFCS at the Fire Fighter II level.

A12.2.1. (Added) After arrival at the unit, they enter UGT. UGT requires enrollment in career development courses (CDC). Enrollment in CDCs automatically cause enrollment in the required levels of certification under the FFCS.

A12.2.1.1. (Added) In lieu of completing CDCs, trainees, with their organizations approval, are allowed to satisfy these requirements by completing state or contractor provided International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) and National Professional Qualification System (NPQS) accredited courses and then requesting reciprocity from the DoD Administration Center located at Tyndall AFB, FL.

A12.2.1.2. (Added) Wavier requirements can be found on the AFRC Fire Home Page under training (<https://wwwmil.afrc.af.mil/hq/cc/cex/cexf/index.htm>).

A12.2.2. (Added) The RFC is the key individual responsible for program administration in reserve units.

A12.2.2.1. (Added) The RFC appoints instructors to assist trainees and ensure progression. These instructors also serve as "trainers" in the upgrade system. These individuals guide the trainee through the certification system, track progress, facilitate practice in tasks requiring performance, and assist trainees however required for them to progress on schedule.

A12.2.2.2. (Added) The RFC also appoints certifiers for the upgrade training system (not the DoD FFCS). The certifier must hold AFSC 3E771 or one skill level higher than the individual being certified. Certifiers cannot serve as an instructor/trainer and certifier for the same trainee. The certifier in the upgrade system does not serve as evaluator in the DoD FFCS; evaluators in the host fire protection organization evaluate reserve fire fighters.

A12.2.3. (Added) Upgrading requires various levels of certification at each level. For example, for upgrading to the 3E751, individuals must have achieved certification at the Fire Fighter II, Driver Operator -Pumper, Driver Operator – ARFF, Driver Operator Mobile Water Supply, Airport Fire Fighter, and HAZMAT Operations levels.

A12.2.3.1. (Added) Levels of certification required for award of the 5-skill level is accomplished by completing CDCs or other approved methods. For certification, enrollees must pass the end of course test for the CDC, then pass a performance evaluation administered by the host fire department.

A12.2.4. (Added) After passing the written test for a CDC, the Air Force Institute for Advanced Distributed Learning (AFIADL) notifies the unit of pass/fail and then the unit will notify the Administration

Center (HQ AFCEA/CEXF). The RFC/Training Facilitator arranges with the host fire chief to conduct the performance test. The RFC/Training Facilitator must request the performance test one UTA in advance of the desired test date. Once the host fire chief approves a date for the performance test, the RFC/Training Facilitator must complete the “**Department of Defense Firefighter Certification Program Performance Test Notification Information**” located at <http://www.afcesa.af.mil/certification/asp/Default.asp> and follow this procedure for each required CDC.

A12.2.5. (Added) Upon successful completion of the performance test, the host evaluator signs the Performance Test Record (contained in each CDC) and provides it to the RFC. The RFC signs the test record and forwards the document to HQ AFCEA/CEXF, 139 Barnes Drive, Suite 1, Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5319 (Administration Center).

A12.2.6. (Added) After successfully completing the required CDC (both written and practical tests), and completing other required criteria (such as Professional Military Education, time in training, time in grade, etc.), the trainee is upgraded.

**A12.3. (Added) Other Training and Qualification Requirements** . In addition to the training required for upgrading, other requirements exist to keep fire fighters proficient in critical knowledge and skills needed to perform their duties and survive, comply with federal regulatory requirements, or to satisfy Air Force requirements. **Table A12.1. (Added)** lists the fire protection training requirements.

A12.3.1. (Added) Document training on Air Force Form 1085, Fire Protection Training Record or the Fire Department CERTS Automated Training System (FDCERTS). NOTE: FDCERTS will be replaced by ACES FD when finalized.

**Table A12.1. (Added) Firefighter Training Requirements**

SUBJECT	REQUIRED FOR	TYPE	NOTE	FREQUENCY
1. First Aid (first responder) Certification	3E731/51/71	FDOSH	1,3	Continuous
2. CPR Certification	3E751/71	Qualification	5	Continuous
3. Driver Training And Qualification	All 3E7XX	Qualification	4	Continuous
4. Confined Space Rescue (AFOSH Std 127-25)	3E751/71/91/00	FDOSH	1,2	Initial
5. Self- Contained Breathing Apparatus (NFPA 1404)	3E751/71/91/00	FDOSH	1,2	Annual
6. Incident Management System (NFPA 1561, AFMAN 32-4004)	3E751/71/9100	FDOSH	1,2,6	Initial

SUBJECT	REQUIRED FOR	TYPE	NOTE	FREQUENCY
7. Infections Disease Control (NFPA 1581)	3E751/71/9100	FDOSH	1,2	Initial
8. Explosive Safety (AFI 91-201)	3E751/71/9100	Proficiency	2	Initial
9. Wildland firefighting	3E751/71	Proficiency	4	Initial
10. Communication Center Operator Training	3E751	Qualification	4	Initial
11. Aircraft Firefighting (Live Fire Training)	3E751/71	Proficiency	2	Annual
12. Hazardous Materials Refresher	3E751/71/91/00	Proficiency	2,4	Annual
13. FD Occupational & Health (NFPA 1500)	3E731/51/71	FDOSH	1,2	Annual
14. Structural Firefighting Tactics & Evolution	3E751/71	Proficiency	2	Annual
16. Aircraft Firefighting and Rescue Exercise	3E751/71	Proficiency	2	Annual
17. Table Top Exercise (Wartime Fire Staff Scenario)	All S-4 Members	Proficiency	2	Annual

Note 1: All FDOSH training must be completed within 1 year of receipt of AFSC 3E751 and prior to performing peacetime fire protection duties.

Note 2: Use training program provided by HQ AFRC/CEXF, when available.

Note 3: Persons with current emergency medical technician (EMT) or higher state certification are exempt.

Note 4: A discussion of this training follows.

Note 5: Maintain American Red Cross or American Heart Association Certification.

Note 6: Training includes the National Fire Academy's Incident Command System, as modified by AFMAN 32-4004, *Emergency Response Operations*.

A12.3.2. (Added) Accomplish required training before a fire fighter performs peacetime fire protection services, as required by the Air Force or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). A discussion of peacetime fire protection services is in **Attachment 13 (Added)**.

**A12.4. (Added) Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Response Training Requirements** . All 3E7XX at or above AFSC 3E751, and subject to provide emergency response to HAZMAT releases, must be trained to the HAZMAT Operations level. This is not the same training required for personnel who clean-up HAZMAT spills, manage hazardous waste, or work at hazardous waste sites.

A12.4.1. (Added) Each RFC appoints HAZMAT trainers. HAZMAT trainers obtain qualification and certification by successfully completing the HAZMAT Train-the-Trainer course at the Air Force Fire School.

A12.4.2. (Added) HAZMAT trainers provide HAZMAT operations level training (includes HAZMAT Incident Commander) for all 3E7XX and 3E9XX who provide emergency response to releases of HAZMAT. 3E9XX personnel attend training scheduled for 3E7XX personnel; separate training is unnecessary. This training qualifies personnel to respond in a defensive posture to incidents involving HAZMAT.

A12.4.3. (Added) Obtain HAZMAT operations level training prior to performing peacetime fire protection duties.

A12.4.4. (Added) Accomplish annual refresher training IAW **Table A12.1. (Added)**

A12.4.5. (Added) HAZMAT trainers/instructors receive their qualification (and certification) to teach HAZMAT by completing the AF HAZMAT Train-the-Trainer (T-t-T) course at the AF Fire Academy.

A12.4.6. (Added) **HAZMAT Administrative Requirements** . Keep the following records at the duty location:

A12.4.6.1. (Added) HAZMAT training records for HAZMAT trainers/instructors. This includes records of initial and annual refresher training. Refresher training for AFRC HAZMAT instructors consists of instructing or assisting to instruct one class annually. A copy of the training report dated within the past year satisfies this requirement.

A12.4.6.2. (Added) HAZMAT training records for reserve fire fighters. This includes records of initial and annual refresher training. Keep a copy of the initial training certificate for all 3E7XX personnel who receive HAZMAT training.

A12.4.7. (Added) When refresher training is not received at the prescribed annual intervals, the individual loses qualification to perform these duties and cannot perform peacetime fire protection duties. For requalification, the individual must complete refresher training. If refresher training is not completed within three years, the initial training certification must be repeated.

#### **A12.5. (Added) Driver's Training and Qualification:**

A12.5.1. (Added) All 3E7XX personnel must maintain a state driver's license. This is a condition of employment required by AFMAN 36-2108, Airman *Classification and* AFI 24-301, *Vehicle Operations*.

A12.5.2. (Added) All 3E751 and 3E771 personnel drive and operate assigned fire fighting vehicles. They must participate in a continuous training program that leads to qualification on all assigned vehicles. Each 3E751 and 3E771 obtains at least two vehicles per year until qualified on all assigned vehicles.

A.12.5.2.1. (Added) S-4 team members require only a state driver's license and a Government Vehicle Operators Permit.

#### **A12.6. (Added) General Exercise Procedures :**

A12.6.1. (Added) Use procedures established for host base fire fighters relating to notification of agencies prior to exercises, coordination of live training fires with environmental agencies, use of contaminated fuels for live fire training, and the quantity of fuel required for the desired size of fire.

A12.6.2. (Added) Do not use emergency visual/audio equipment (red lights and sirens) during training responses. Use visual warning equipment in the immediate vicinity of the exercise area.

A12.6.3. (Added) During Air Force Reserve training exercises, use Air Force Reserve Prime BEEF fire fighters as fire alarm center operators.

A12.6.4. (Added) During exercises:

A12.6.4.1. (Added) Staff crash vehicles with three or four fire fighters.

A12.6.4.2. (Added) Staff rescue vehicles with three fire fighters.

A12.6.4.3. (Added) Staff structural pumpers with four or five fire fighters.

A12.6.4.4. (Added) Staff P-20 vehicles with one or two fire fighters.

A12.6.5. (Added) Training procedures, objectives, and methods must be consistent for all reserve fire fighters regardless of gaining MAJCOM, host base, or wartime mission. This is necessary to provide fire-fighters and fire protection teams with universal qualifications in specific areas. Use the following guidance:

A12.6.5.1. (Added) Use the guidance in the appropriate CDC for certification and upgrade training.

A12.6.5.2. (Added) Use the host training programs for driver training. Coordinate modifications to the programs to accommodate reserve fire fighters. For example, most host programs require extensive driving time (hours) for each vehicle before licensing. Reduce this time to the absolute minimum for reserve fire fighters.

A12.6.5.3. (Added) Use the training programs, guidance, and materials provided by HQ AFRC/CEXF to conduct other training.

A12.6.5.4. (Added) Use lesson plans provided by HQ AFRC/CEXF for FDOSH training.

A12.6.5.5. (Added) Use the host fire alarm center training program to train reserve alarm room operators.

A12.6.6. (Added) To avoid environmental damage, Air Force Reserve Prime BEEF fire protection personnel will not discharge halogenated agents (Halon 1211 and 1301) during training. Additionally, they will not use live fire training facilities that are not environmentally safe.

A12.6.7. (Added) Training facilities used by Air Force Reserve fire protection personnel must:

A12.6.7.1. (Added) Have a plastic or concrete liner to prevent ground contamination. When the integrity of the liner is in question, do not use facility.

A12.6.7.2. (Added) Be approved for use by the local area environmental authorities responsible for such activities.

A12.6.7.3. (Added) Facilities that do not satisfy these two requirements are not to be used by Air Force Reserve Prime BEEF personnel even when assigned to fire protection duties in an active duty fire department (prior to mobilization).

**A12.7. (Added)** Training must be consistent with NFPA 1500 requirements.

**A12.8. (Added) Formal Technical Training** . Encourage reserve 3E7X1 personnel to attend formal training schools appropriate for their grade and duty position. The following are the minimum formal training requirements:

**Table A12.2. (Added) Trained 3E7X1 Personnel Required**

Course	4F9FP	4F9FJ	AFSC
Rescue	1	N/A	3E751
Rescue	1	N/A	3E771
HAMAT T-T-T	0	1	3E771

**A12.9. (Added) Training Facilitator** . Training facilitators fill MSgt positions at each location where reserve fire protection teams are assigned. These individuals assist the reserve fire chief (RFC) to make training happen. They report to the RFC and keep him or her informed concerning training, certification, and safety issues. They are not in the chain of command but serve as a staff member. Their major areas of responsibility include:

A12.9.1. (Added) Oversight of the Fire Fighter Safety Program, including implementation of NFPA 1500.

A12.9.2. (Added) Manage the fire department training program for the RFC. Serve as the fire department training expert. Coordinate and schedule training, assist in arranging for training to be conducted, and train trainers. Training facilitators do not conduct training for all fire fighters -- training is a supervisory responsibility.

A12.9.3. (Added) Manage the DoD Fire and Emergency Services Certification System. Serve as the certification expert. Make certification possible. Administer CERTTEST.

**A12.10. (Added) DoD Fire and Emergency Services Certification System (FFCS):**

A12.10.1. (Added) Fire protection personnel will not be upgraded or promoted until all certifications required by the CFETP are complete. Receipt of the certification certificate is the only acceptable evidence of certification and must be reviewed before AF Form 2096 (or approved automated system) is submitted for upgrading or an individual is promoted.

A12.10.2. (Added) Career Development Courses (CDC) are the primary means to obtain certification. AFMAN 32-2003, *Air Force Fire Fighter Certification System*, also provides other methods to obtain certification.

A12.10.2.1. (Added) The FFCS has reciprocity with a course accredited by the International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) or the National Professional Qualifications Board/System (NPQB/S). Individuals may attend such courses then seek certification into the FFCS by reciprocity.

A12.10.2.2. (Added) Training that is not accredited by IFSAC or NPQB/S will not be used in lieu of CDC completion as means to obtain certification based on equivalent training (See AFMAN 32-2003) for persons eligible for enrollment in the CDC. However, such training may be used to gain the knowledge necessary to pass the CDC end of course test. Performance testing must be according to the CDC, using the worksheets in the CDC.

**Attachment 13 (Added)****PEACETIME FIRE PROTECTION OPERATING REQUIREMENTS**

**A13.1. (Added) Peacetime Fire Protection Services.** Peacetime fire protection services include all the services normally provided by a fire protection organization without a declaration of war or national emergency. Peacetime services include working for host fire chief in the host fire department, providing fire protection for operational readiness inspections (ORI), operational readiness exercises (ORE) or other exercises and contingencies, providing fire protection at a bivouac site, and other similar operations. The primary peacetime mission of Air Force Reserve Prime BEEF fire fighters is training for their wartime tasking. Reserve Prime BEEF fire fighters are not responsible for fire protection on the host installation, including fire protection for Air Force Reserve assets, personnel, and property. The host fire protection organization has the responsibility of providing fire protection for the installation, including tenants. These services include providing fire fighting and rescue, performing standby for hazardous operations, pre-fire planning, fire safety/extinguisher training, fire safety education, and conducting fire inspections.

**A13.2. (Added) Providing Peacetime Fire Protection Services in UTA Status .** Because of the massive training load applicable to Reserve fire fighters at unit level, they must be available for training during UTA.

A13.2.1. (Added) Reserve Prime BEEF fire fighters work four, 4-hour training periods (two 8-hour days) during a normal UTA. By exception, Reserve Prime BEEF fire fighters may provide peacetime fire protection services during ORI/ORE, annual bivouac, or contingencies when they meet specific regulatory requirements specified in paragraph **A12.3.2. (Added)**

A13.2.1.1. (Added) During annual bivouac, Air Force Reserve Prime BEEF fire fighters may provide initial fire fighting and rescue services for the campsite within the limits of available equipment; however, the primary purpose for their participation in the bivouac is wartime training. Fire protection for bivouac sites located within the host fire chief's response area is the responsibility of the host fire chief. Coordinate fire protection requirements with the host fire chief during the planning of annual bivouac.

A13.2.1.2. (Added) Reserve Prime BEEF fire fighters may provide assistance to the host fire protection organization upon request from the host fire chief. The request must specify the number of firefighters needed, the date needed, and the qualifications required.

A13.2.1.2.1. (Added) Within the limits of personnel assigned, the RFC may attempt to satisfy requests for assistance from the host fire chief. The host fire chief may not levy additional training requirements, including those designed to enable Reserve Prime BEEF fire fighters to support the host fire chief's mission. The host fire chief's options are to accept or reject the people provided by the RFC.

A13.2.1.2.2. (Added) Reserve fire fighters provided for this purpose will report for duty with their fire protective clothing. These fire fighters should be in manday status, should not be scheduled for teamwork training, and should not have any trainer responsibilities that they will not be able to perform during the manday period. Task these personnel for normal UTA functions only after coordination with the host fire chief (or representative).

A13.2.1.2.3. (Added) Reserve fire fighters in UTA status should not be assigned to support the host during UTA. The Reserve fire chief should budget for mandays to support the host based on historical data.

A13.2.1.3. (Added) Reserve fire fighters may provide fire protection services during ORI, ORE, and other contingencies at locations where no fire protection organization is assigned, or may assist host fire



protection personnel where a fire department exists. Equipment and vehicles to support such operations should come from the sponsoring agency. Contact HQ AFRC/CEXF for support as soon as the requirement is known for Air Force Reserve sponsored exercises. Refer to AFI 32-2001/AFRC Supplement 1, [Attachment 8 \(Added\)](#), for specific requirements during AFRC-sponsored contingency operations.

**A13.3. (Added)** All 3E7XX personnel must meet the following requirements before being assigned peacetime fire protection duties:

A13.3.1. (Added) Be certified in the DoD Fire and Emergency Services Certification System in all certifications required for the AFSC held (see the CFETP).

A13.3.2. (Added) Have a complete ensemble of protective clothing as listed in the applicable NFPA standard (label attached) and the Equipment Supply Listing (ESL) on the AFCESA (secure) web site.

A13.3.3. (Added) Be current in all training requirements specified in [Table A12.1. \(Added\)](#), Note 1.

**A13.4. (Added)** AFI 32-2001 applies to Air Force Reserve Prime BEEF- personnel when providing peacetime fire protection services indicated above.

**A13.5. (Added)** To achieve training; use host training aids, equipment, and facilities, as needed, to achieve training.

**A13.6. (Added)** The requirements and recommendations contained in NFPA 1500 are mandatory for peacetime fire department operations, as modified by the NFPA 1500 Compliance Plan provided by HQ AFRC/CEXF.

**Attachment 14 (Added)****ESTABLISHING FIRE PROTECTION CAPABILITY**

**A14.1. (Added)** When tasked to provide fire protection at a tent city or contingency operation, the amount of work necessary varies depending upon the size of the operation, available resources, geographic location, hazards, aircraft involved, and activity level. The factors below come from a variety of sources, including ORI scenarios, concepts of operations, and practical experience. The factors form the foundation for developing a fire protection capability.

**A14.2. (Added)** Actions to take immediately upon arrival (you may be arriving in condition YELLOW):

A14.2.1. (Added) Develop a fire protection capability in wartime. Disregard items that do not apply. Determine requirements:

A14.2.1.1. (Added) Type and number of aircraft.

A14.2.1.2. (Added) Mission of the site/base.

A14.2.1.3. (Added) Number and location of personnel.

A14.2.1.4. (Added) Determine existence of host nation agreements and available local resources.

A14.2.1.5. (Added) Determine threat conditions (covert, nuclear, chemical, biological).

A14.2.2. (Added) Coordinate with the BCE on the initial layout of the base.

A14.2.2.1. (Added) Runway location.

A14.2.2.2. (Added) Aircraft parking areas.

A14.2.2.3. (Added) Location of fire operations facility (building or tent).

A14.2.2.4. (Added) Location and spacing of other tents/structures.

A14.2.2.5. (Added) Fuel storage areas.

A14.2.2.6. (Added) Munitions storage areas.

A14.2.3. (Added) Request support from the main operating base (MOB) as needed:

A14.2.3.1. (Added) Fire vehicles and equipment.

A14.2.3.2. (Added) Personnel.

A14.2.3.3. (Added) Fire extinguishing agents.

A14.2.3.4. (Added) Communications equipment.

A14.2.4. (Added) Erect a fire department operations tent.

A14.2.4.1. (Added) Organize fire alarm communications center (FACC) and alternate.

A14.2.5. (Added) Establish:

A14.2.5.1. (Added) Communications (preferably direct phone lines):

A14.2.5.1.1. (Added) Survival recovery center (SRC).

A14.2.5.1.2. (Added) Disaster control center (DCC).

- A14.2.5.1.3. (Added) Air traffic control center.
- A14.2.5.1.4. (Added) Aircraft maintenance control center.
- A14.2.5.1.5. (Added) Munitions control center.
- A14.2.5.2. (Added) Listing of vehicles by type, call sign, and registration number.
- A14.2.5.3. (Added) Listing of extinguishing agents (and location).
- A14.2.5.4. (Added) Recall roster.
- A14.2.5.5. (Added) Installation map, with blocked roads, unexploded ordnance (UXO), bomblet covered areas, chemical warfare (CW) contaminated areas, and other essential information.
- A14.2.5.6. (Added) Location of emergency water sources.
- A14.2.5.7. (Added) A logbook.
- A14.2.5.8. (Added) Priority list of facilities.
- A14.2.5.9. (Added) Work cycles/hydration standards according to climatic conditions.
- A14.2.6. (Added) Develop pre-fire plan for tent city and assigned aircraft. Establish area wide fire alarm procedures.
- A14.2.7. (Added) Spot check fire extinguisher location/serviceability.
- A14.2.8. (Added) Establish fire prevention inspection schedule.
- A14.2.9. (Added) Brief camp/base personnel:
  - A14.2.9.1. (Added) Fire reporting procedures.
  - A14.2.9.2. (Added) Use of fire extinguishers.
  - A14.2.9.3. (Added) Safe use of heating and cooking equipment.
  - A14.2.9.4. (Added) Smoking restrictions.
- A14.2.10. (Added) Make sure; fire protection clothing is available for each fire fighter.
- A14.2.11. (Added) Make sure adequate numbers of self-contained breathing apparatus are available for interior fire attack. Determine re-servicing procedures.
- A14.2.12. (Added) Make sure J-Fire/chemical warfare protective clothing and individual protective equipment (web gear, helmet, canteen, etc.) is available for each fire fighter. NOTE: May use both J-Fire or chemical warfare PPE.
- A14.2.13. (Added) Develop fire equipment dispersal plan:
  - A14.2.13.1. (Added) Conceal vehicles using natural cover when possible.
  - A14.2.13.2. (Added) No more than one major vehicle in one location.
  - A14.2.13.3. (Added) One vehicle positioned to observe runways and aircraft parking areas, when possible.
  - A14.2.13.4. (Added) No major vehicle at the fire station during dispersal, when possible.
  - A14.2.13.5. (Added) Keep vehicles at least 300 feet away from priority buildings, when possible.

A14.2.13.6. (Added) Make sure dispersed vehicles have first aid kits and fresh water.

A14.2.13.7. (Added) Do not locate dispersed vehicles in a straight line where they may all be destroyed with one pass of an enemy aircraft.

A14.2.14. (Added) Determine location for alternate FACC.

A14.2.15. (Added) Review:

A14.2.15.1. (Added) Procedures to don J-Fire ensemble, mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP), and Theater-specific requirements.

A14.2.15.2. (Added) Limitations for fire fighting and rescue operations while wearing J-Fire protective clothing:

A14.2.15.2.1. (Added) Make limited interior fire attack.

A14.2.15.2.2. (Added) Do not get the suit wet. Avoid wet fire extinguishing agents. The effectiveness of chemical gear is reduced when wet.

A14.2.15.3. (Added) Pre-fire plan for assigned aircraft: prepare if necessary.

A14.2.16. (Added) Provide training to fire fighters as follows:

A14.2.16.1. (Added) Available fire fighting equipment (operating procedures).

A14.2.16.2. (Added) Conservation of water/agent resources.

A14.2.16.3. (Added) Refresher training in paragraphs **A12.3. (Added)** through **A12.5. (Added)**

A14.2.17. (Added) Actions to take during condition YELLOW before attack:

A14.2.17.1. (Added) Don J-Fire gear according to MOPP.

A14.2.17.2. (Added) Disperse fire fighting equipment.

A14.2.17.3. (Added) Provide splinter protection for the vehicles, agents, personnel, and the FACC.

A14.2.17.4. (Added) Move to alternate FACC (if necessary).

A14.2.17.5. (Added) Secure fire station.

A14.2.17.6. (Added) Place M8 or M9 paper horizontally at each corner of the fire station and on each end of each firefighting vehicle. Mark the date and time posted on the paper.

A14.2.17.7. (Added) Update the SRC.

A14.2.18. (Added) Establish selective response procedures. This consists of responding to firefighting / rescue resources selectively based on the amount of resources needed (rather than sending everything on every emergency), and the risk to personnel and equipment.

**A14.3. (Added)** Actions to take during condition RED: TAKE COVER and DON PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. Do not take cover in, under, or within 10 feet of fire vehicles, within 100 feet of priority facilities, or within 500 feet of aircraft, when possible.

**A14.4. (Added)** Actions to take during condition BLACK: Continue to use J-Fire gear (MOPP 4) until otherwise directed. Perform essential fire fighting and rescue operations when directed by SRC, using chemical gear.

**A14.5. (Added)** Actions to take during condition YELLOW after attack:

A14.5.1. (Added) Use J-Fire gear according to MOPP level.

A14.5.2. (Added) Check M8/M9 paper for contamination, remark date and time inspected, and take appropriate action to decontaminate as necessary. Report "negative or positive" findings.

A14.5.3. (Added) Conduct explosive ordnance reconnaissance (EOR)/damage assessment self aid-buddy care/casualty reporting.

A14.5.4. (Added) Check fire resources (station, vehicles, agents) for damage and update the SRC.

A14.5.5. (Added) Fight fire in priority order.

**NOTE: (Added)** The commander may designate a reduced MOPP level for fire fighters ONLY during condition YELLOW. This is to permit use of fire protective clothing during fire fighting and rescue operations. During conditions RED and BLACK, use of J-Fire protective clothing is MANDATORY.

**Attachment 15 (Added)****REQUIREMENTS FOR RESERVE FIRE PROTECTION PERSONNEL**

**A15.1. (Added) Reserve Fire Chief** . The reserve fire chief (RFC) is the senior 3E7XX and reports directly to the unit commander. The duties and responsibilities of the RFC are outlined in **Attachment 11 (Added)**.

**A15.2. (Added) Proficiency Training** . Proficiency training for reserve 3E7XX personnel is outlined **Attachment 12 (Added)**.

**A15.3. (Added) Training Mode During Unit Training Assemblies (UTA)** . Reserve Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) fire fighters are in a training mode and do not normally provide peacetime fire protection services. Reserve fire fighters must meet specific training and their equipment meet specific requirements before they should be allowed to provide peacetime fire protection services. **Attachment 13 (Added)** has specific requirements.

**A15.4. (Added) Fire Fighters Participation in Annual Field Training (Bivouac)** . Commanders include Air Force Reserve Prime BEEF fire fighters in annual field training and should include the RFC in the advance planning to identify training site fire protection and fire fighter training needs. Fire fighters establish a simulated base fire department. They should perform only a fair share of duties outside the fire protection functional areas. For training purposes, they should treat the training site as a tent city and establish fire safety procedures accordingly. They provide fire protection for the bivouac site within the limits of available equipment. Request fire vehicle support from the host base fire chief. Use the checklist at **Attachment 14 (Added)** to establish a fire department. The "Fire Protection Concepts of Operations" provided separately contains other additional information.

**A15.5. (Added) Eligibility for Secret Security Clearance** : All 3E7XX personnel, regardless of skill level, require eligibility for a Secret security clearance. Do not upgrade personnel before receipt of this eligibility. Personnel should be removed from the career field if eligibility is not received within 1 year of assignment to the unit.

**A15.6. (Added) Fire Fighter Safety** : Each unit maintains the NFPA, *1500 Implementation Guidebook*, provided by HQ AFRC/CEXF. Follow instructions provided in the guidebook exactly.

**A15.7. (Added) Uninterrupted Training Periods for Fire Fighters** . Fire fighters require extensive training, qualification, and certification, in addition to the requirements established for other CE personnel. To be successful, fire fighters must manage available time efficiently and have uninterrupted periods to develop essential teamwork skills. **Attachment 16 (Added)** has specific guidance.

**A15.8. (Added) Managing Untrained Personnel** . Do not assign fire protection duties to personnel with AFSC 3E711 while awaiting technical training. They will not receive driver training or ride on any Fire Department vehicles during fire fighting operations or emergency responses. Personnel with AFSC 3E731 require direct supervision by fully qualified fire protection personnel when performing fire protection duties or operating fire protection vehicles and equipment.

**A15.9. (Added) Additional Publications** . RFCs maintain the following working publications, not included in the publications and forms kit:

A15.9.1. (Added) **AFI 32-2001** , *The Fire Protection Operations and Fire Prevention Program*, with current Air Force Reserve and gaining MAJCOM supplements.

A15.9.2. (Added) **AFI 10-210** , *Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Program*.

**A15.10. (Added) Protective Clothing and Equipment** . All 3E7XX personnel (except those assigned to an S-4 team) maintain a complete set of fire protective clothing as specified below. Items conform to the requirements of the applicable NFPA standard (label attached) listed in the Equipment Supply Listing (ESL) on the AFCESA (secure) web site.

**A15.11. (Added) Staff Augmentation Teams 4F9S4 (S-4)** . Three S-4 Teams are assigned to the Air Force Reserve Command and are aligned with a Civil Engineer Flight. These three-person teams have wartime taskings to support a Command Staff during general warfare, contingencies and Military Operations other than War (MOOTW). S-4 Teams are responsible for the management of fire protection resources and operations in their AOR. These teams have no fire suppression duties in war or peacetime. In peacetime, their mission is to train for their wartime taskings; therefore, staff augmentation teams should have no required inspection duties. Specific requirements are found in **Attachment 17 (Added)**.

A15.11.1. (Added) **Staff Augmentation Team 4F9S4 (S-4) Experience** . Any member selected for an S-4 (fire protection) team must have at least 1-year experience in a unit level 3E771 position. Choose personnel with full-time vocations closely related to their wartime tasking for these positions.

**A15.12. (Added) Staff Positions**. Reserve fire fighters are assigned to staff positions at HQ AFRC and the regional support groups (RSG). Their mission is to facilitate training, equip reserve fire fighters, and assist unit commanders and managers to maintain mission capability.

**A15.13. (Added) Fire Protection Badge/Patch** . See AFI 36-2903, *Dress and Personal Appearance of Air Force Personnel*, for wear instructions. The level of badge authorized for wear is located on the Air Force Reserve Fire Protection home page in the MGT section.

**Attachment 16 (Added)****UNINTERRUPTED FIREFIGHTER TRAINING PERIODS**

**A16.1. (Added)** Firefighter training requirements are extensive. They participate in the contingency and ancillary training required for all Prime BEEF personnel. They must also participate in certification/upgrade, proficiency, FDOSH, and driver training. Additionally, firefighters must continually maintain capability to perform the critical tasks of firefighting and rescue from aircraft and structures. To develop and maintain this capability, firefighting teams must exercise at frequent intervals. Because teams, not individuals accomplish firefighting and rescue, it is critical that training be accomplished by teams. Likewise, it is crucial that teams be provided the time to conduct and participate in these exercises without interruption.

**A16.2. (Added) UTA Types .** For purposes of this document, there are two types of UTAs: CE UTA and Fire UTA. The CE UTA is the date the entire squadron is scheduled to train. The Fire UTA is the date in which just the fire teams are scheduled.

**A16.3. (Added)** Efficient use of training time is essential for firefighters to complete required training, in order to provide maximum efficiency.

A16.3.1. (Added) Divide assigned firefighters into groups of twelve.

A16.3.2. (Added) Schedule one group to work on the CE UTA and participate in the activities scheduled for all Prime BEEF personnel, such as ancillary training, contingency, medical appointments, and other requirements not directly related to the firefighter functional area. When such training is not scheduled, firefighters accomplish driver training, and certification training, (CDC), FDOSH training, and other training where teamwork is not an issue.

A16.3.3. (Added) Schedule other groups to work on the fire UTA. Firefighters accomplish training requiring teams, such as aircraft and structural firefighting and rescue exercises, extensive team participation. Additionally, they practice for certification performance testing and accomplish FDOSH training.

**A16.4. (Added)** Rotate groups between the fire and CE UTA each month.

**A16.5. (Added)** Since the RFC is responsible to manage, coordinate, and schedule all activities for firefighters, he or she should work the CE UTA. This will enable the RFC to interface and coordinate with other personnel in and outside the squadron.

**A16.6. (Added)** The RFC should provide firefighters in each group a UTA schedule by October of each year. This Schedule indicates the UTA training dates for each group. This is important so reservists can coordinate the schedule with their employer.



**Attachment 17 (Added)****FIRE PROTECTION STAFF AUGMENTATION TEAM (4F9S4)**

**A17.1. (Added)** The mission of numbered Air Force Fire Protection Staff Augmentation teams is to provide a command level fire protection staff during contingencies, general warfare, crisis situations, and occasionally during peacetime operations. The team can serve as the primary staff or augment existing command staffs. Fire protection staff teams normally deploy during activation of a forward headquarters location. The tasks that the team may perform include, but are not limited to: coordinating the movement and replacement of personnel, vehicles, equipment, and suppression agent within the theater; monitoring the levels of equipment and agent; and the overall management of the fire protection program in the theater. Team members must ensure all fire fighting assets and capabilities are used in the most efficient and comprehensive manner possible. Team members continuously monitor equipment and personnel movement and levels while recording the status as often as possible. Team members may be required to brief and provide technical expertise to the theater battle staff concerning the status and capability of the fire fighting forces.

**A17.2. (Added)** The S-4 team completes all required category I and II home station training IAW AFI 10-210/AFRC Sup1.

**A17.3. (Added)** When possible, each team member participates in a large-scale theater exercise at least every 2 years.

**A17.4. (Added)** Each team member will be provided a copy of the "Theater Wide" Command Post Fire Protection Training Guide. This guide is developed through a coordinated effort of all S-4 teams (810 CEF is OPR) and provided by HQ AFRC/CEXF.

**A17.4.1. (Added)** The team chief provides training twice a year from one of the three core areas outlined in the training guide (equipment, manpower, or documentation).

**A17.5. (Added)** Each team member is properly certified or progressing satisfactorily in the DOD Fire and Emergency Services Certification System.

**A17.6. (Added)** When feasible, each team member visits the theater they are tasked to support in a war plan at least every 4 years. Each team member should perform duties at HQ AFRC/CEXF at least biannually in annual tour status.

**A17.7. (Added)** Team members should participate in a theater-style exercise annually. A tabletop exercise will be acceptable when actual exercises are not available.

**A17.8. (Added)** Team members are equipped with theater specific equipment prior to deployment. (For example, Southwest Asia requires desert BDU, USAFE may require winter wear).

**A17.9. (Added)** Team members are required to have a valid state driver's license and government vehicle operator's permit.

**A17.10. (Added)** Team members have no fire suppression duties or protective clothing requirements.

**A17.11. (Added)** Team members should prepare for their wartime taskings as designated by their gaining Command.

**A17.11.1. (Added)** Additional taskings should not be assigned if these taskings interfere with the training or preparation of the team's wartime tasking.

**A17.12. (Added)** All team members, as designated by each team's wartime tasking, should accomplish an initial orientation and familiarization visit to the pre-deployment headquarters location.

A17.12.1. (Added) Semi-annual site visits for the purpose of management support, AOR resource, manpower, equipment update and exercise preparation should be made by at least one member of the team.

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